

B O C A G I A N A

Museu Municipal do Funchal

Madeira

11.VII.1990

No. 132

**A NEW SPECIES OF CHLOROCYTUS (INSECTA : HYMENOPTERA,
PTEROMALIDAE) FROM MADEIRA**

By M. W. R. de V. GRAHAM *

With 1 figure

SUMARIO. Uma nova espécie, *Chlorocytus koponeni* (INSECTA : HYMENOPTERA, PTEROMALIDAE) da Madeira é descrita.

Recently Dr. Martti Koponen (Department of Agricultural and Forest Zoology, University of Helsinki, Finland) sent me for identification a number of Hymenoptera Chalcidoidea which he had collected in Madeira several years ago. Amongst these there is a species new to science, which is described below.

***Chlorocytus koponeni* sp. n.**

(Fig. 1)

♀. Head 2.3 times as broad as long ; temples about 0.2 length of eyes, rounded ; POL 1.7 times OOL, OOL 2.5 times OD. Anterior margin of clypeus truncate. Malar space 0.5 length of eye. Mouth about 1.7 times malar space. Head with very fine, slightly raised reticulation. Antenna (Fig. 1) : lower edge of toruli distinctly above ventral edge of eyes and equidistant from anterior margin of clypeus and from median ocellus ;

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scape 0.8 length of eye, reaching slightly above vertex ; pedicellus plus flagellum 1.15 times breadth of mesoscutum ; pedicellus twice as long as broad and hardly longer than F1 [first funicular segment] ; funicle nearly filiform, much stouter than pedicellus, with F1 to F3 quadrate, F4 and F5 very slightly transverse, F6 slightly so ; clava hardly broader than F6, nearly twice as long as broad, somewhat longer than F5 + F6 ; sen-

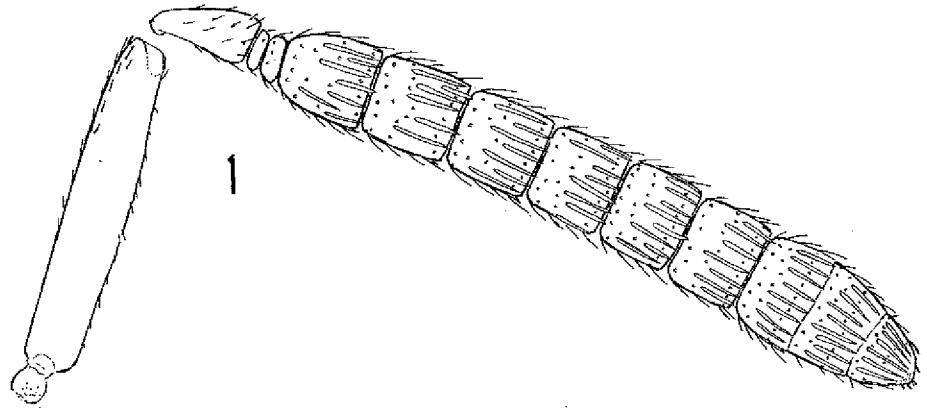


Fig. 1. — *Chlorocytus kaponeni* sp. n., right antenna, female holotype.

silla very numerous, uniseriate, slender. Thorax 1.6 times as long as broad. Pronotal collar distinctly margined over middle third, weakly or hardly so laterally. Mesoscutum 1.4 times as broad as long, with very fine slightly raised reticulation over most of its surface, a little more coarsely reticulate medio-posteriorly. Scutellum and axillae extremely finely reticulate but scutellar frenum as coarsely as medio-posterior part of mesoscutum. Dorsellum a narrow, coarsely reticulate strip. Propodeum less than half as long as scutellum ; median carina sharp, panels shiny and with weak reticulation which tends to form oblique strigosity, plicae distinct throughout ; callus with 20 setae. Metapleuron somewhat more finely and weakly reticulate than mesopleuron. Legs of medium length and thickness ; hind femora about 4 times as long as broad ; spur of mid tibia 0.45 length of basitarsus. Forewing 2.5 times as long as broad ; costal cell 11.5 times as long as broad ; marginal vein 1.8 times length of stigmal vein and 1.12 times length of postmarginal ; basal cell bare, open below ; basal vein with 6-7 setae ; speculum broad and extending as a wedge about half way below marginal vein, open below ; wing beyond it moderately thickly pilose. Gaster lanceolate, acuminate, about twice as long as thorax, 3.25 times as long as broad ; basal tergite with about 20 setae on each side ; last tergite 1.6 times as long as broad ; ovipositor sheaths pro-

jecting by 0.15 length of last tergite ; tip of hypopygium at 0.4 length of gaster.

Greenish-blue ; gaster with hind margin of basal tergite very narrowly, hind margins of the following tergites very broadly, purplish. Antennal scape brownish-testaceous, darker distally ; pedicellus and flagellum black. Coxae coloured like body, rest of legs yellowish-testaceous with fifth tarsal segment fuscous. Tegulae and wing-venation testaceous, wings hyaline. Length 3.6 mm.

♂. Unknown.

Holotype ♀, Portugal : Madeira, west of Funchal, Pico da Cruz, 16.iii.1980 (M. Koponen) in Department of Agricultural and Forest Zoology, University of Helsinki.

C. koponeni does not appear to be closely related to any of the described European species of the genus. It differs from all known Old World species of *Chlorocytus* by the combination of elongate and acuminate gaster, very stout antennal flagellum, truncate clypeus, weakly sculptured and relatively short propodeum (which, however, possesses distinct plicae). So far, this is the only species of the genus found in Madeira. I have pleasure in naming it after its captor.

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- Graham, M.W. R. de V. :
1969. The Pteromalidae of north-western Europe (Hymenoptera : Chalcidoidea). *Bull. Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.) Ent.*, Suppl. 16:1-908.

Received 5th December 1989

BOCAGIANA

Museu Municipal do Funchal

Madeira

22.II. 1963

No. 9

NOTES ON TWO MADEIRA PLANTS

By N. C. H. KRAUSS ¹

The composite plant «Abundância» (*Eupatorium adenophorum* Spreng.) has been known in Madeira for many years. On July 24, 1962 I collected a second species of *Eupatorium*, *E. riparium* Schultz-Bip., confirmed by the Royal Botanic Garden, Kew, England. This was growing in association with *E. adenophorum* in a damp area along a path near Monte. Both these species of *Eupatorium* are native to Mexico. I have seen *E. riparium* growing along a small stream in a ravine at the Desierto de los Leones, Distrito Federal, in the hills above Mexico City. Both species are pests in grazing land in Hawaii.

On November 7, 1960 I collected specimens of *Ulex minor* Roth (determined by Royal Botanic Garden, Kew) in the grassy hills above Ribeiro Frio. Since then I have seen it also at Encumeada and Santo da Serra. *Ulex europaeus* L. has been known in Madeira for a long time, but I have not seen any records of *U. minor*.

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